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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.61.

July 26, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 86
Humidity " 94 " 75

July 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 79
Humidity " 93 " 91

8004 日九十月六

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

伍拜禮 號六廿月七英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

ENEMY RESISTING ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

Allies Progress and Make Further Captures.

London, July 24.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at 10.30 on Tuesday evening, says:—The German resistance to-day has been most stubborn and the fighting most persistent almost along the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne. Between the Marne and Vigny, which village with the woods to the east have been captured by the British, two British Divisions in the Arde sector have been engaged in a desperate offensive battle for four days. In consequence of the advances scored by the Allies in heavy attacks the line to-night runs roughly along the railway from Nanteuil to Chateau Thierry. German artillery firing is most severe on both sides of the Oureq and their front is stuffed with machine-gun nests. There was fierce fighting between the Americans and Germans on the crests north of the Marne. Speaking generally, the Franco-American bridgeheads north of the river were steadily enlarged during the day. We advanced two miles in the region of Chartres and Mont St. Pere, capturing monster fortified farms. Fires were visible during the night at several points behind the enemy's front and the Germans are burning stores or depots fired by our guns.

The British Front.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable hostile artillery firing this morning in the Ypres sector. Little fighting was possible on July 23, owing to wind and rain.

German Counter-Attack Smashed Up.

A French communique says:—The night was characterised by great artillery firing between the Marne and the Aisne in Bois-de-Courten and Bois-de-Roi. The Germans counter-attacked at nine o'clock last evening in the region of Vigny, but our troops smashed up all the assault and maintained the positions intact. The remainder of the front was uneventful.

A Further British Advance.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the afternoon of July 24, says:—The British resumed operations this morning and further advanced in the woods surrounding Vigny. A considerable pocket of thickly-wooded ground was thus taken from the enemy, the possession of which is of considerable importance. Meanwhile the French continue to press with unabated vigour on the western side of the German salient.

French Resume the Attack.

A French communique says:—Between the Oureq and the Marne our attacks were resumed this morning and continued successfully throughout the day. We hold on the left Armentieres and Obstelet Wood beyond which we reached and occupied Brez. The Franco-Americans in the centre advanced over three kilometres at certain points. There was desperate fighting in the region of Epieds and Vigny. The Germans recaptured Epieds on Tuesday evening, but an American counter-attack reconquered it. We advanced the line north of both villages and to beyond Courpail. We are advancing our right in the forest of Fere north of Chartres and Jaulgonne. Farther east we enlarged the bridgehead at Treloup and captured the southern part of the forest of Ris. We captured in this sector five five inch guns, five machine-guns and much material. There is intermittent artillery firing between the Marne and Rheims. In Tuesday's fighting, in which we captured Reims and Rheims. Wood south of Courpail, we took several hundred prisoners. The total prisoners taken in the region of Mally Baineval and Autzaville, north of Montdidier, on Tuesday is 1,850, including fifty-two officers, of whom four are colonels. The booty includes four field guns, forty five trench mortars and three hundred machine guns.

American Penetration.

An American official message says:—Between the Oureq and the Marne local combats resulted in a further forcing back of the enemy's lines. The enemy's positions north-west of Jaulgonne were penetrated to a depth of from one to two miles.

The German Version.

A German official wireless message states:—We defeated five attacks between Noyat and Bartenres and recaptured Ville Montoire. We repulsed enemy attacks between the Aisne and the Marne and drove him back from a height to the north-east of Bocoart and Obstelet Wood. After a desperate struggle lasting all day we repulsed the French and British at many points north of the Arde.

GERMANY'S LATEST ENEMY.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Honduras has declared war on Germany.

THE WAR PRISONERS' AGREEMENT.

London, July 24.
In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, replying to Lord Devonport, said that the Anglo-German Agreement as regards prisoners of war was very far-reaching. It involved the exchange of a very large number of combatants and the repatriation of all civilians who wished it. The Agreement also dealt with the relief and treatment of prisoners. A speedy ratification of the Treaty was difficult. There were points requiring much consideration, and reservations on the part of Germany might occasion delay, but the British were doing their utmost to expedite ratification.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A message from Amsterdam states that M. Tchitcherine has informed the German Charge d'Affaires at Moscow that up to July 18 two hundred Left Social Revolutionaries who were implicated in the murder of Count Mirbach have been shot.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL SMUTS' STIRRING SPEECH.

America's Army Soon to Equal Anglo-French.

London, July 24.
General Smuts, speaking in London, said that American troops were pouring across the Atlantic at the rate of more than a quarter-of-a-million a month and it would not be so long before the American Army in France would be as large as the Anglo-French combined—(Loud cheers.) When it is remembered that Germany was at the height of her power before the Americans came in and could not strike this paralyzing blow, what would be her position when America's new and incomparable army was fully on the scene? We can be confident as regards the end, be it far or near. It is as sure as the rising sun to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) General Smuts, referring to the political situation in South Africa, said the elements which made for unity and strength were far stronger than the sporadic influences working in the direction of disunion—(Cheers.) "What our valour has achieved in this war I hope our statesmanship will retain after peace"—(Cheers.) South Africa's boundaries are not going to remain where they are. It was South Africa's strongest wish, that German South-West Africa should remain part of our territory—(Loud cheers)—and we look forward to the day, which we hope is not far distant, when Rhodesia also will come within the Union. Then our territories will stretch to the Zambesi and Cunene Rivers. In that great territory a great heritage will be established for future generations.

General Smuts, speaking on reconstruction problems, said that from the present struggle would emerge a new world in which new methods and greater organisation would be more necessary than in the past, but he desired to sound a note of warning concerning the importance of not submitting too much to Government control—(Cheers)—or Government agencies. Bureaucratic administration had been generally fatal to industry and commerce in the past and he had no reason to think that it would be any different in the future—(Hear, hear). The vast fabric of British commerce had been built up on private enterprise and resource, and if we wished to rise to greater heights he advised them not to allow that initiative to pass out of their hands—(Hear, hear). The true function of a Government was not so much control of trade as the opening and strengthening of the Empire's great trade communications. This Empire was scattered and not compact and depended on its communications. He hoped that one result of the war would be that the Empire's strategic communications would be safeguarded for ever. Regarding trade communications, let them see that raw products were brought at the cheapest rates to great centres of industry—(Hear, hear). Not so much by erecting a Chinese wall as by the opening up of more channels and more windows would the Empire recover from the shock of war—(Cheers). The war had revealed the enormous efforts of long distances. Let them remove these distances and help transportation with Government money and advice.

DEFEATING SUBMARINISM.

Some Striking Shipping Figures.

London, July 24.
A conclusive proof of the diminution of the U-boat menace is afforded by the Admiralty in its latest statement of losses in merchant tonnage. This reveals that the total losses of the world's merchant ships for the month of June were 275,629 gross tons, comprising 161,062 British and 114,567 Allied and neutral. These figures show a monthly drop in the world's sinkings of 81,905 tons as compared with May; 37,788 as compared with April; 125,834 as compared with March, all this year, while compared with the month of June last year the world's drop is 437,092. The purely British drops are 64,327 as compared with May, 67,005 as compared with April, 63,604 as compared with March this year and 271,333 as compared with June last year. The losses in the world's tonnage, including marine risk, are lower than for the month of June, 1918, than any month since September, 1916. Comparing quarterly periods, the losses for the three months ending June were lower than any quarter since the third quarter of 1916. Sailings exceed the high level of recent months. The total sailings for the quarter ending June 30 amount to 7,430,388 gross tons, being considerably higher than the two preceding quarters.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

An Important Scheme Approved.

London, July 24.
Mr. Walter Long, in a speech delivered in London, announced that the War Cabinet had approved the scheme of Imperial preference formulated by a Committee of the Cabinet which was considering the question of inter-Imperial trade. He believed that the whole of the Empire would approve of the scheme. The committee had dealt with the question of securing raw materials for the Empire in the first instance and a whole series of reports on the matter had been approved by the War Conference Cabinet. The Government was losing no time in seeing to it that the Allies' victory should be a real victory, not only giving peace to the world, but giving a lead which other countries would gladly follow and which would enable us to develop the Empire along lines leading to prosperity to ourselves and our co-operatives—(Applause).

THE ALBANIAN OPERATIONS.

London, July 24.
A French Eastern communique states:—The operations in Albania resulted in the occupation of the whole of the mountainous region and domination of the right side of the valley of Devoli. We have taken villages above the junction of Mella on the left bank and 642 prisoners were captured on July 21 and 22. Our losses were small. The operations complete the successes in Albania during the past two months, which were carried out with much smaller flotillas than the enemy's. Our troops fought sometimes in snow and sometimes in a boiling sun.

FRENCH ARMY DISCIPLINE.

London, July 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a most stringent Army Discipline Bill has been introduced in the Chamber which provides *inter alia* for the deprivation of rank and from two to five years' imprisonment in the case of general officers guilty of grave mistakes. The Bill is not retrospective.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BIG LOAN FOR CHINA.

Important Allied Proposal.

London, July 24.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Government has agreed to an American Bankers' Loan to China provided that China cancels all outstanding loans and that all loans shall be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers. Details are not yet completed, but fifty-million dollars is regarded as the approximate figure.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE ADRIATIC.

London, July 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, an Admiralty communique states that Kelo-British naval units continue their activities in the Adriatic. Military works and anchorages at Cattaro and Antivari were again bombarded on July 21 with visibly good results.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Appeal for Allied Help.

Vladivostok, July 24.
The Provisional Government has requested the Allies to afford joint military action. Two thousand German-Magayars and a thousand Red Guards are opposing the Czechs, who are strongly entrenched along the Ussuri River, while a further 4,500 ex-war prisoners and 5,000 Bolsheviks with 43 guns are fortifying positions south of Khabarovsk.

Japan's Decision.

Tokyo, July 24.
The Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor, has passed the Government agreement regarding Siberia. Particulars are unknown.

Czech-Slovaks Advancing.

Amsterdam, July 23.
The Czech-Slovaks continue to advance astride the railway between Ekaterinburg and Tcheliabinsk. Soviet troops are near Enoslanovo in the western Urals. The Soviets abandoned Orenburg carrying off all valuables. A new Government has been formed there under General Dutof. A hunger revolution has broken out at Uglich, Lublin, Vijnak and Jaroslav.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

London, July 24.
Confirming that the fall of the Dr. Seidler Ministry was partly attributable to economic distress in Austria it transpires that at a sitting of the Reichsrat on July 19 the Ministry was sharply criticised with regard to the food situation. For example Deputy Pils said that Western Bohemia had been flourless and breadless for months. Pilsen has been foodless for a fortnight and the consequences there had been most lamentable. The town was permanently under Martial Law. The Food Minister, Herr Paul, gloomily surveyed the position and admitted he was not optimistic with regard to the future.

WAR ON AMBULANCE MEN.

London, July 24.
The "Times" correspondent at British Headquarters says a captured German Army Order says that the Allies will not be allowed in future to recover dead and wounded. The former are needed for identification of units and the latter would help to maintain the Allied fighting strength. If Red Cross stretcher bearers disregard the warning shot they will be shot down. The order is already being acted on.

A CHEERING OUTLOOK.

London, July 24.
Speaking at London General Smuts, in referring to the general military situation, said it was most interesting and most hopeful. We were not entitled to cherish extravagant anticipations, but there was sufficient ground after the happenings of the last two months, for cheerfulness and gratitude. (Applause.) When they thought of the anxieties of March, April and May, what an enormous, almost providential, change had come about. The great German offensive of the Somme, Lys and Aisne had ended in a tremendous collapse. We had been looking forward to an offensive which was to paralyse our armies, finally leading, *inter alia*, to the capture of Paris and the end of the war. Well, the great blow had come and what had happened! On the Marne the tide had been turned, as it had been in 1914, but perhaps in a more significant sense. (Cheers.) "We hope and trust that this time the tide has turned finally and conclusively. (Cheers.) The gaps in the Allied armies, due to the defection of Russia have been made up with much sterner stuff from the United States." (Cheers.)

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. King, Mr. Balfour stated that he had no information regarding the Murman Agreement cabled on July 23. Telegraphic communication with the British officials on the Murman Coast and in Russia generally was very difficult.

AMERICA'S FIGHTING FORCES.

Washington, July 24.
When Congress reassembles Mr. Baker will submit proposals to modify the Draft ages and for a somewhat larger military mobilisation. Mr. Daniels announced that the Navy personnel is now 503,792 officers and men.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW.

Amsterdam, July 24.
A telegram from Berlin says that Herr Helfferich has been appointed Diplomatic Representative at Moscow. (Continued on page 7.)

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:

Milwaukee Builds Ships.
Milwaukee, Wis., July 17.—Contracts have been awarded for building near here 13 steel ships for the United States Shipping Board.

The Naming of Paris Avenue.
Paris, July 17.—The Municipality held a reception at the City Hall on July 14 for the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Allied Powers. Formal sittings were held in the course of which the President of the Municipal Council proposed to the assembly that the names of the chief statesmen of the Entente be given to the thoroughfares of the capital.

Indians Raise Rice.
Salt Lake, July.—The Indian irrigation service announces that the Indians at Rice Lake, Minnesota are raising 1,000,000 pounds of high grade rice.

Food Prices Go Up.
Washington, July 17.—The Bureau of Labour statistics has announced that retail food prices in the United States increased three per cent. since April 15. Most vegetables showed a decline in prices. For the five years ending May 15, the average increase was 63 per cent. October cotton is quoted at 24.98, December at 24.38.

Women as Farm Labourers.
Atlantic City, N.J., July 17.—The President of the National Fertiliser Association announces that the patriotic response of women to the call to the farms, has greatly ameliorated the farm labour situation. He said that the women's motor corps services in teaching women to drive tractors and other power implements on the farms, has effected much aid.

Enemy Property in America.
New York, July 17.—The United States alien property custodian has announced the formation of a selling organisation for the purpose of disposing of 140 German concerns which were taken over by the government under the "trading with the enemy" act. The firms are valued at approximately \$250,000,000. Forty of these companies with a capitalisation of more than \$100,000,000 are now ready for sale.

Women Bond Sellers.
Chicago, July 17.—The National Women's Liberty Loan committee has started the enrollment of 1,000,000 women of the United States who are pledged to sell one half of the Fourth Liberty loan which is to be \$6,000,000,000.

Record W. S. S. Sales.
Washington, July 17.—War savings stamp receipts for the week were \$59,190,000, which is the best weekly record since the campaign started.

Slaves to Join Allies.
New York, July 18.—A hundred Osecho Slovaks have been granted permits to leave the United States to join the allied forces in France.

Getting Out Potash.
Lovelock, Nev., July 13.—Operations have been begun on the big potash properties a few miles from here. Deliveries will start soon.

To Build Concrete Ships.
Seattle, Wash., July 18.—The first large concrete shipbuilding plant of the northwest Pacific has been started with the commencement of construction of ways for one 7,200 ton concrete ship, and for several smaller vessels.

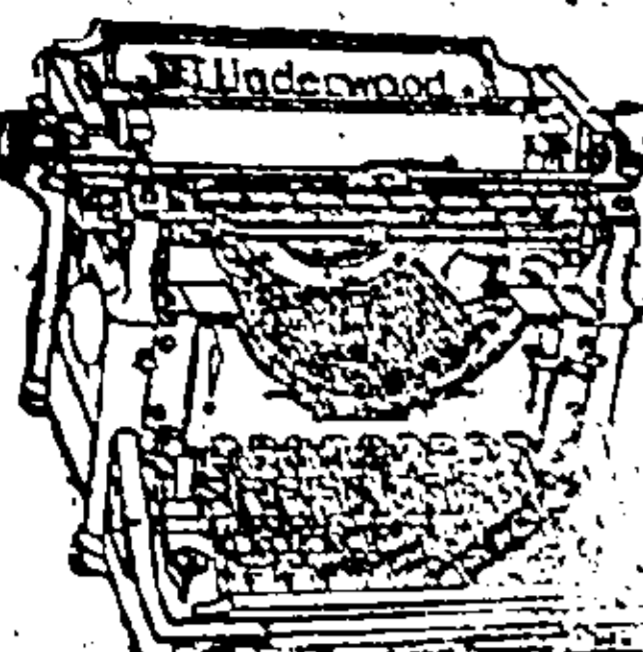
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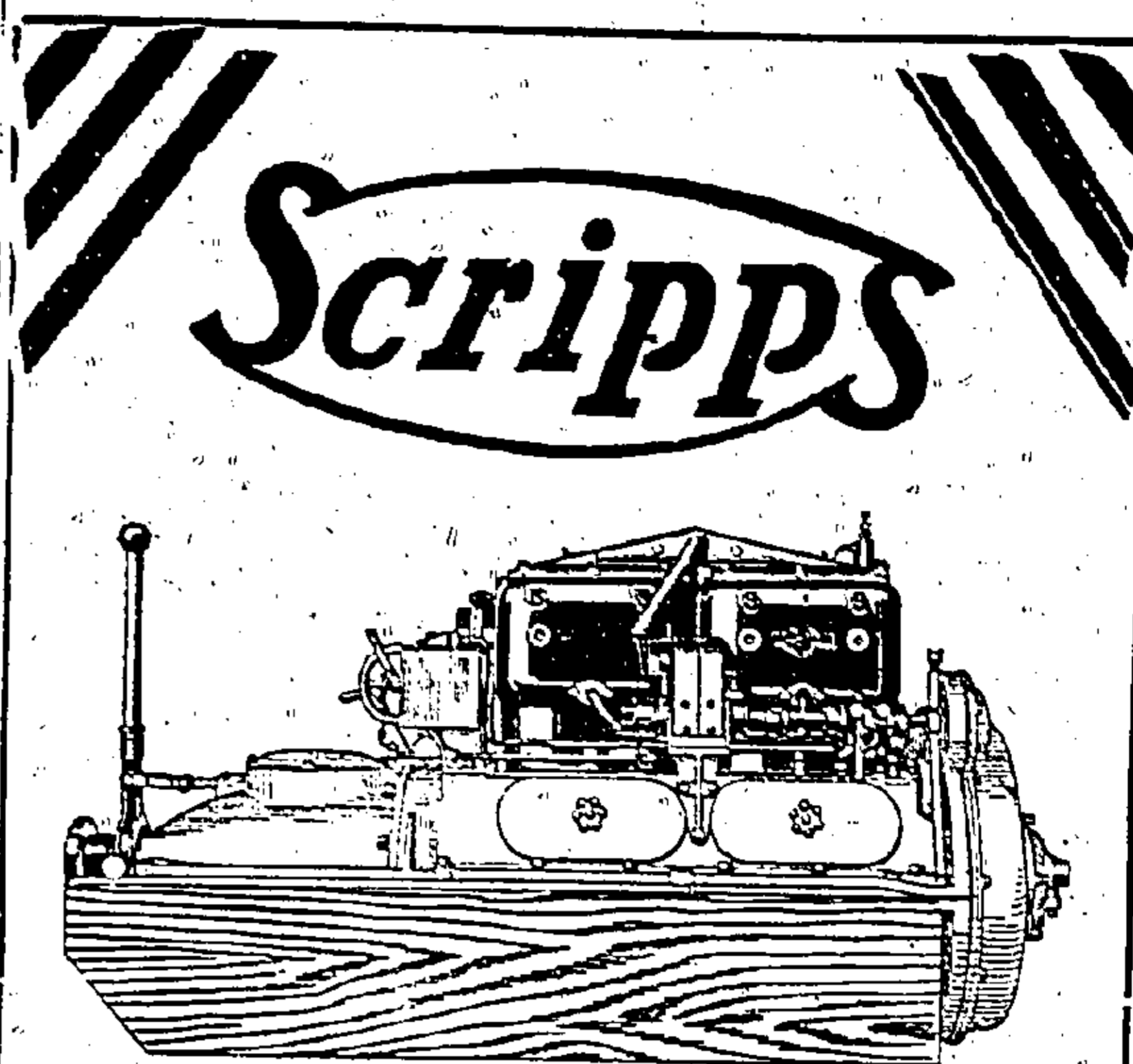
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GENERAL NEWS.

Obituary.

News has been received of the
death, on May 27, at an Australian
Camp in England, of Mr. H. G.
Nixon, who was formerly in the
employ of the British-American
Tobacco Co. Ltd., in China. Mr.
Nixon joined up shortly after the
commencement of war, and some
time ago was wounded in the
ankle while acting as runner with
his regiment in France. Since
that time he has been in England.
He was 37 years of age.

"Sammy's" Hat.

A Washington report says
General Pershing has decided that
the felt campaign hats, the dis-
tinctive headgear of the American
soldiers, must go in favour of the
brimless and peakless "overseas
cap." The first American in the
trenches found that the felt cam-
paign hats interfered with sight-
ing through periscopes and that
the wide crown in the case of tall
men could be seen above the
parapets. Other advantages of
the new cap are that it can be
folded flat.

A Strange Case.

In the Tokio Court of Appeal
recently the hearing was resumed
of the case brought by Mrs.
Silma, a German, former wife of
Dr. Kishi, claiming from the
latter payment of ¥40,000 for the
education of her two sons in Ger-
many. The Court advised the
parties to settle the claim privati-
ly by payment of ¥15,000 to the
plaintiff by the defendant. The
parties agreed to the suggestion
made by the Court, and the
appeal was withdrawn.

Recent Wills.

Sir Alexander Meadows Rendel,
senior partner of Messrs. Rendel,
Palmer, and Tritton, consulting
engineers, among whose works
were the Shadwell New Basin and
the Royal Albert Dock, left
£98,015. Mr. James Sinclair, of
Newcastle, tobacco manufacturer,
left £42,853. Mrs. Emily Clark-
son, of Moleworth, Herts, left
£20,521, of which she bequeaths
£1,000 for the building of a
church in Hitchin, £1,000 for a
parishoners' fund, and £500 to
various charities.

A Baron's Death.

We regret to learn from a
correspondent in Milan (says the
N. C. Daily News) of the death
of Baron Guido Vitale di Fontagio,
who fell a victim to a deplorable
accident on May 19, at Naples.
The deceased was interpreter to
the Italian Legation in Peking
from 1890 until a few years ago,
and was a distinguished linguist,
knowing as many as 14 different
languages. At the time of his
death he was Professor of
Chinese at the Oriental Institute
of Naples, where his work was
very much appreciated; he was a
Knight Commander of the Crown
of Italy, and of the Double Dragon
of China, 2nd Class. He leaves a
widow and four young children.
The deceased was a staunch friend
and genial companion, and his
friends in China will deeply
regret his death.

King George's "Cellar."

An "eminent Englishman" is
said to have expressed the opinion
last year that "totalitarianism
has been too much for his Majesty,
and the sooner he gives it up the
better for himself and for all his
loyal subjects." Mr. Edward
Legge, who writes reverently of
British Royalty, quotes this in his
new book, "King George and the
Royal Family" (2 vols., Grant
Richardson, 30s. net). "Since April
8, 1915," says Mr. Legge, "only
mineral water and other innocuous
beverages have been seen on the
Royal table and dinner tables.
As elsewhere, the air raids have
often formed the subject of conver-
sation at the Palace. One evening
the King remarked, 'When we are
sure that enemy aircraft are here
the only thing to do is to go into
the cellar.' 'Shall we go down
now sir?' eagerly inquired the
wittiest of our statesmen (a Pre-
mier in his time), with a rueful
glance at the flagon of sparkling
'Schweppes' by his side." Mr.
Legge writes of the Kaiser with
contempt, and tells a number of
tales against him. One of the Kaiser
remarked complacently to King
Edward: "My people look upon
me as a god!" "Not when you're
in muffs, William," rejoined the
King, glancing at his nephew
choosing coat.



A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS
TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

McCULLAGH—G. D. McCullagh M. M. Corporal, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Killed in action in France, March 1918. Late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

CHINA'S NEEDS.

Our Canton correspondent a couple of days ago sent us an interesting item of news to the effect that Dr. Wu Tingfang has been busy soliciting the recognition of foreign Powers for the so-called Military Government at Canton. Whether this step means that the Southern malcontents are finding it hard to feel their own way and to carry on the burdens and responsibilities of administration, or whether it is an indication that the quarrel with the North is to be maintained to the bitter end, it would be interesting to know. We can well believe, however, that even the Kuomintang extremists have before this come to realise that it is easier to talk about governing a country, or a portion of it, than it is to do the actual work. And any section of political wire-pullers must always find it a hard task to keep things going once they gain a measure of power, especially, as in this instance, when much of its energies have to be devoted to coping with internal unrest. The case of Russia has provided us with ample confirmation of that point.

Dr. Wu Tingfang is admittedly the best man the Southerners could have chosen for the task of attempting to secure foreign recognition. He is well-known to most of the Powers as a progressive man and one who as Foreign Minister did much good service for his country while in office. But we fear he has got rather into the wrong political crowd since, and that his reputation has suffered accordingly. Even all the eloquence with which he is endowed will, we fear, scarcely avail to secure foreign recognition of the body which has set itself up in Canton, for that body openly flouts the Central Government, will have no dealings whatever with it, and imagines that it possesses all the virtues and no defects. Barring the Peking Government for being only the representative of the few, it is itself in the same position though it fails to recognise the fact. The point which all these discontented politicians overlook or deliberately ignore is that the general well-being of the whole nation is of far greater import than the winning of office by factional parties. That is why at the present time we see not a single man or party arising with the declared intention of forsaking political squabbling and launching out on broad policies for the common weal. If these agitators really cared for their country and were anxious to put it before all else, they would not waste their energies on domestic strife; they would seek out the best from all factions, agree on a policy of compromise and concentrate on essential points in matters which most loudly call for attention. By a revealed willingness to do so, it would be an easy matter even now for North and South to come to an agreement and work in harmony for the nation's progress and happiness.

We are almost tired of saying that China is a country of absolutely unlimited possibilities. But it is the truth. Yet the fact seems always to take a very secondary place in the minds of those who profess to be anxious to guide the country's destinies. If China were but opened up as it should be, the country would soon be one of the richest in the world; and, with the financial equilibrium restored, happiness and general contentment would inevitably be the lot of the people. In mining alone, there is a source of untold potential wealth, but obstacles continue to be placed in the way of those who would interest themselves in this aspect of the country's development, as we well know in South China. The latest proposal in this connection is the levying of an additional tax on ore in order to meet "military expenses"—a burden on a great industry merely to keep the squabbling going between North and South. The one need of the moment is for sane judgment and intelligent action. But where are the signs that these essentials are likely to be realised?

America to the Fore.

The great value of America's military effort to the Allied cause is made more apparent as time goes on. The latest statement on the subject comes from General Smuts, who says that more than a quarter of a million U.S. troops are now crossing the Atlantic monthly. What this steady inflow of American troops means is illustrated by General Smuts' remark that it will not be long before the American Army in France is as large as the combined Anglo-French armies. That is a most wonderful thing, and it shows how nobly the United States is rising to the occasion. Such a possibility within the near future would have been considered almost impossible six months ago. America is most assuredly doing her part well. She must now be well ahead of her original programme, and every day adds to her fighting strength on the battlefield. Best of all, her troops are of high quality, as the recent fighting has clearly demonstrated. Germany may well look with awe on the wonderful efforts of our American cousins.

Loans to China.

A development of the utmost importance is foreboded in the announcement that the Washington Government has approved of an American bankers' loan to China, provided that China cancels all her outstanding loans and that all loans in future be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers. The financial situation in China has been one of considerable gravity, especially since the war, and there appears to have been no well-defined policy followed in the contracting of obligations by the Government. The Quintuple Loan Agreement has necessarily been largely interfered with by the special circumstances prevailing, and China has been living more or less hand to mouth for some time now. How the suggestion for the cancellation of existing loans will be received we do not know, but it is clear that China has much to gain by accepting the proffered aid of the Allied nations on whose side she has now ranged herself. We presume that in this matter the Allied Governments have been working in close union, and in that event we shall watch future developments with deep interest.

The Western Front.

The telegrams to hand bear out the fact that the fighting on the Western Front continues with unabated vigour. The German resistance to day, says one message, has been most stubborn and the fighting most persistent almost along the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne. Further it is stated that German artillery firing is most severe on both sides of the Oise and their front is stuffed with machine gun nests; also that there was fierce fighting between the Americans and the Germans on the crest north of the Marne. All this goes to show that the Germans in their retreat are being closely and tirelessly followed by the French and the American troops, the first of whose counter-attack is not yet spent. Another telegram, dated the 24th instant, records that the British resumed operations on the Marne and further advanced in the wood surrounding Vignay, and "thus a considerable part of thickly wooded ground was taken from the enemy, the possession of which is of considerable importance." These and other telegrams recording facts of a similar nature clearly point to the Allied Forces on the Western Front more than holding their own with the enemy. Both the French and the American troops continue to advance, and it is stated in one of the French communiqués, recording the recapture of the French and American attacks between the Oise and the Marne, that "we hold on the left Armentieres and Chatelet Wood, beyond which we reached and occupied Breoy, while at certain points the Franco-American forces in the centre advanced over three kilometres." This is confirmed in an American official message. Clearly, all is going most satisfactorily with the Allies on the Western Front.

DAY BY DAY.

SANITY IS THE ABILITY TO DO HARD WORK.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the murder of Capt. Fryatt by the Germans.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

The Colony's Health.
The only cases of communicable disease notified yesterday were two fatal occurrences of plague.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Sin Shen Ohe, \$80; Belilios School for Girls, \$20; Wong Sz, \$10; Lo So Sz, \$20; W. M. I. Tong, \$10; Pawn brokers' Guild, \$200.

From North China.
A Northern Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of fourteen tins of Government opium, this being nine tins in excess of the quantity allowed. The man was arrested in Connaught Road Central yesterday. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1,000 or two months' hard labour.

Stolen Iron.
A very unkempt Chinese appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, charged with stealing two old pieces of corrugated iron. It appeared that the iron was used as gates to a pigsty, and that the defendant was found carrying it. The man's excuse was that he found the iron lying in the gutter, and he thought it had been thrown away. His Worship decided to sentence the man to three weeks' hard labour, for a previous conviction was proved against him.

Unpleasant Remarks.
In the Summary Court this morning, Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, referring to a case in which he was interested, said he understood that one of the parties was dead. Mr. Faithful, who was appearing in the case also, retorted that that was all nonsense. The man had only been in his office the previous day and could not very well be dead if he were walking about the streets and going to his (Mr. Faithful's) office. Mr. D'Almeida said that he was only saying what he had been told by the man's brother. At any rate, he objected to the way in which Mr. Faithful spoke. His friend made use of some very unpleasant remarks—it was not nonsense.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese Clerk Charged.

A Chinese clerk was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with embezzling \$142.43 from the Hung Shing shop in Sai Street. It was stated by Inspector Grant that the defendant was sent out by his master to collect a number of debts, but did not return to the office for several days. The master grew suspicious and visited the defendant's house, where the defendant stated that he had been ill. He promised to return to work the following day but did not do so. Enquiries were made and it was found that he had collected debts to the amount stated in the charge. The defendant maintained that he was a working partner in the shop, the complainant being the man who supplied the money. He had as much right to the money as anyone. In this case he had loaned the money temporarily. His Worship decided to take the evidence to-morrow, and accordingly adjourned the case.

WAR CHARITIES.

(Subscription List No. 27)

The latest War Charities subscription list is as follows:—

GENERAL.	
Mr. C. Thorne (Monthly sub.)	50.00
Sir W. Rees Davies (Monthly sub.)	20.00
H. E. Sir F. H. May, M.C., (Monthly sub.)	150.00
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly sub.)	50.00
R. T. (Monthly sub.)	150.00
Ojagar Singh (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Final contribution from Billiard Championship of the Colony held at the V.R.C. Derby Sweep	309.00
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (Monthly sub.)	20.00
Staff Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co. (Monthly sub.)	150.00
Mr. H. Owen Carstensen (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. T. Kring (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. F. E. A. Worsoe (Monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. J. P. Elster (Monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. R. C. Jensen (Monthly sub.)	5.00
P. and Co. (Monthly sub.)	100.00
C. B. B. (Monthly sub.)	25.00
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly sub.)	5.00
Inspector Gordon (Monthly sub.)	5.00
Sergeant Willis (Monthly sub.)	3.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Seren (Monthly sub.)	50.00
Britishers (Monthly sub.)	100.00
Wong Siu Woon (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. G. V. R. Riach (Monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. S. Baker (Monthly sub.)	2.50
Mr. H. Skott (Monthly sub.)	100.00
Members of E. O. L. 502 Star of the East (Monthly subs. July/Sept. 1918)	15.00
L. N. L. (Monthly sub.)	75.00
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly sub.)	25.00
Victoria British School (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. T. W. Scholes, 3 months (Monthly sub.)	15.00
H.K. Cricket Club, proceeds of sale of tickets at the Tennis Tournament of the Club	2,000.00
Mr. J. L. McPherson (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. G. Morton Smith (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. E. G. Smith (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Mr. J. H. C. Goodham (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Staff-General Post Office (Monthly sub.)	33.35
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly sub.)	50.00
Mr. D. W. Trautman (Monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. L. A. Langley (Monthly sub.)	5.00
Mr. J. C. Wildin (Monthly sub.)	5.00
Collected from Boxes, Peak Hotel, G.P.O., Phoenix Club, Star Ferry Pier, Peak Tramway Station, Blake Pier and Hongkong Hotel	5.70
His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz (Monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. Edgar Davidson (Monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (Monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Monthly sub.)	20.00
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Monthly sub.)	25.00
Mr. E. Irving (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Messrs. Cawesjee Pallan-gee and Company (Monthly sub.)	25.00
Mr. R. B. Cooper (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Helena May Institute (June) (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Victoria British School (Monthly sub.)	10.00
Sir Robert Ho Tung—refund of Special War Tax from tenants, 1st and 2nd quarters 1918	244.35
Further proceeds—St. George's Day	68,858.92
Interest on London A/c 30/4/18, £39,17.11 @ 2 1/2%	250.00

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	30.00
Mr. C. H. Gale (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	5.00
Mr. A. G. Warren (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	30.00
Mr. E. J. Surman (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	5.00
Mr. D. M. Mickle (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	10.00
50 Subscribers (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	683.67
RICKMAN PROPRIETORS OF HONGKONG:—	
Mr. Wong Hoi	15.00
" Pun Kam Fuk	15.00
" Ip Pun	50.00
" Wong Chan Shi	20.00
" Wong Fuk	15.00
Mrs. Im Ng	10.00
" Tong Wan Ting	50.00
" Chan Tsan	30.00
" Chan Kwai Fan	10.00
" Chan Pok Shing	15.00
" Wong Yim and Wong Fan	30.00
" Wong Fan Hin	15.00
" Kwan Kwai Im	150.00
" Ngan Shing Kwan	150.00
" Ngan Luk	50.00
Interest on Hongkong A/c to 30/6/18	1,180.62
Anonymous Monthly subscriptions	1,855.00
RED CROSS:—	
Anonymous	10.00
Staff-General Post Office (Monthly sub.)	18.25
Amoy Club	59.40
Mrs. Danby, Profit from Knitting bags	50.00
1 Subscriber (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	10.00
PRISONERS OF WAR:—	
Hongkong Police per Sgt. Boulger (Monthly sub.)	28.50
A Fisherman (Monthly sub.)	50.00
Proceeds of Piano Recital at Helena May Institute on 15/7/18 by Mr. Denman Fuller	200.00
Mr. Albert Woodall Smith (Monthly sub.)	25.00
2 Subscribers (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	210.00
PIPE FUND:—	
Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly sub.)	10.00
SOLDIERS & SAILORS FAMILIES ASSOCIATION:—	
Mr. H. A. Nislet (Monthly sub.)	25.00
BLINDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS:—	
Royal H.K. Golf Club, Ladies Captain Cup	5.50
Royal H.K. Golf Club, Ladies' Ecclectic Competition	50.00
A. W. (Monthly sub.)	5.00
Royal Navy and Dockyard (Monthly sub.)	114.95
Messrs. Patell and Co. (Monthly sub.)	25.00
Proceeds of a Raffle per Mrs. Joe Hooper	63.00
Mr. M. S. Sassoon (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	20.00
3 Subscribers (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	25.00
Anonymous Monthly Subs.	100.00
CORPORAL CAMPBELL:—	
Mr. G. B. Denman Fuller	20.00
Anonymous	100.00
OFFICERS FAMILIES FUND:—	
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly sub.)	25.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly sub.)	30.00
1 Subscriber (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	1.00
Anonymous Monthly Subs.	50.00
LORD ROBERTS' MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS:—	
2 Subscribers (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	25.00
DEADENDS HOSPITAL:—	
1 Subscriber (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	10.00
TOBACCO FUND:—	
1 subscriber (Monthly sub. June) per H.K. Club	3.00
Already acknowledged 1,067,987.61	
\$1,147,057.01	
Amounts remitted, etc. 1,062,864.78	
Balance in hand ... 54,192.23	
N. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer.	
Hongkong, 25th July, 1918.	
Ships Commandeered.	
Sir L. Obiczz: Money stated in the House of Commons recently that all German ships within the British Empire had now been commandeered.	

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The forthcoming opening of underground theatres in Paris may be regarded as the first manifestation of those post-war architectural changes which are bound to come about as the result of aerial warfare. However the use of aircraft and the bombing of open cities may be hedged round by international agreements, Hague conventions, and the like, most sensible people will probably agree that subterranean shelters will form a better protection than scraps of paper. It is unlikely that we shall again become troglodytes, but the construction of underground shelters, underground theatres, and other places of assembly, and the construction of railways in tunnels wherever practicable, seem a certain development.

The former American ambassador at Berlin, Mr. J. W. Gerard, tells an amusing story of a well-deserved snub administered to the Crown Prince by a Miss Bernice Willard of Philadelphia. Some few years before the war the lady formed one of a party of distinguished American guests on board the Kaiser's yacht at the annual Kiel regatta. The Crown Prince and Miss Willard were seated on deck near one another, when a whiff of smoke from his cigarette blowing into the young lady's face, a lieutenant standing by remarked: "Smoke withers flowers." "It is no flower," said the Prince with clumsy jocularity. "It is a thistle," Miss Willard raised her eyes a trifle. "In that case," she said, "I had better retire or I may be devoured."

The Daily Express understands that the officer who developed the scheme for the use of fog and smoke in connection with the attack on Zebrugges was Acting Wing Commander Frank A. Brock, O.B.E., R.N. Sir Eric Geddes stated that he was killed during the operations. He was a son of Mr. O. T. Brock, the famous maker of fireworks. He entered the Royal Naval Air Service as a flight-lieutenant in January, 1915, became a flight-commander in December, 1916, and in January last was made an Officer of the new British Empire Order.

Fifteen million pounds of whale flesh are wasted annually, being used only for fertiliser, when it could easily be used as food. At the whale luncheon given recently at the American Museum of Natural History Prof. William Fairfield Osborne said that 100,000,000 pounds of whale meat could be supplied to the country annually at a cost of 12½ cents a pound. Whale meat is coarser than beef and a little fatter, but its flavor is delicious, and some of those who have tasted it cannot say that it is superior to canned beef, mutton or pork.

Sound travels with such clearness under water, Professor J. Joly said at the Royal Institution that a water-tight watch which had been lost in the sea and continued to "go" was recovered by a diver, who traced it by its tick. He described a radio-telephone, in use by the United States. In certain American lighthouses, where there was no human being, a phonograph spoke into a receiver, which converted its sounds into either waves, which were picked up by the ship and again translated into sounds. Thus, on approaching Point Judas, the sailor heard the words "Point Judas" called out again and again. As he neared the dangerous point the voice cried to him in a deeper tone: "Keep off," you are getting into danger.

The impending exchange of war prisoners will have the effect of saving a good deal of accountancy. Prisoners of war have their rights, their title to food, raiment, shelter, protection—mostly denied them in Germany; and the Power which holds the prisoners may ultimately demand payment for its efforts in the matter. Russia, after her war with Japan, had to pay the victor 4½ millions sterling on behalf of prisoners, and the sum was formally handed over by cheque by the Russian Ambassador in London at the Japanese Embassy in Grosvenor gardens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

WOMEN TEACHERS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—It would be interesting to know what the remaining fit teachers are going to do now that H. E. the Governor has publicly stated how well women teachers are filling the places of those who have gone. If a woman can do anything a man can do, there may be some patriotic schoolmasters who will throw up their posts in order to give some of the more exceptional women a chance of promotion.

I think it would interest His Excellency if he could hear some of the remarks that are made by some of these exceptional women who have been brought out from home with excellent University and Normal College training and now find themselves in receipt of practically the same pay as all the untrained, unqualified, though no doubt excellent, ladies who have offered their services in the places of the men who have been allowed to proceed home.

Another point of interest is the fact that the whole of the teaching profession in the United Kingdom have had their salaries raised in most cases 50 per cent. whilst salaries in Hongkong have decreased both in purchasing value and amount.

I enclose my card.

Yours etc.,
STONE BREAKER.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH TRADE.

Sir,—Your recently published statement of the objects of the Imperial Association of Commerce creates the impression that the members of the Association take too narrow a view of the question of the future of British trade. A study of these objects leaves the impression that the members have thought only of trading and have left out of consideration the basic thing upon which trading rests, viz. production. If British industries continue inefficient in comparison with those of some competing countries (as they were before the war), the members of the Imperial Association of Commerce, and British traders generally, will find many of their own country's products unable to compete with those of some other countries; and the Association's carefully devised "objects" will resemble the punctilious locking of a safe after the cash has been abstracted.

An exhaustive study and comparison of conditions in Great Britain and other industrial countries, published in London two years ago, states:—"Forty years ago, Great Britain was still the workshop of the world. To-day she is not." Why? Here are some striking facts based on Government Consensus of production of Great Britain and another large industrial country. The other country showed, for 23 industries, that:—

(1).—It had a production per worker from two to three times greater than the United Kingdom.

(2).—It employed machinery in these industries to an extent about three times greater per worker than in the United Kingdom.

It is also an important fact that the country in question had the further enormous advantage of large-scale industries under a comparatively small number of the most highly skilled and scientific management, instead of, as in the United Kingdom, a comparatively large number of small industries under indifferent management. In face of these facts, how could the British trader be expected to keep pace with the development of that of competing countries, highly organised for big-scale, efficient and cheap industrial production? I have myself found, from tenders received over a range of years before the war, that certain British products were increasingly unable, before the war, to compete in the Far East, in price and quality

combined, with the products of another country of much more complete and efficient industrial development.

Great Britain's industries, after the war, will have additional burdens to bear, viz.:

(1).—Taxation much heavier per rate to population than in some competing countries.

(2).—Much higher wages than in pre-war times.

If British products found it more and more difficult to compete before the war what will the position be after? Before the war, decline of British industries and trade was setting in, relatively to other more progressive countries.

With the added burdens just mentioned, the handicap is heavier and the decline will be found to be progressively rapid if radical reform of British methods of industrial production is not applied in good time.

British war burdens demand much greater volume of trade than that of pre-war days. That is the first essential. How is it to be secured? The answer is—by combined cheapness and quality. How are these, in turn, to be secured? For one thing, Trade Union leaders and Trade Union members must be taught and must learn, so that they will never forget it, that limitation of output and resistance to the introduction of more and better machinery is a suicidal policy, only assisting competitors, and that the utmost possible production and the fullest possible use of machinery are essential to industrial progress and efficiency, *vis-à-vis* other countries, and are in the best interests of the workers themselves.

Where machinery is most used, the workers have the highest wages and attain the highest standard of comfort and well-being. But the full use of machinery calls for larger industrial concerns under highly skilled management; there must be amalgamations of small undertakings and elimination of unnecessary types of products and concentration upon the manufacture, in large quantities, and, therefore, cheaply, of only the most approved and successful types—in short, scientific standardisation.

As a youth, I was engaged in Scotland, for some years, in an engineering undertaking which executed almost any kind of engineering work, and concentrated on nothing. Waste and over-lapping were general; diffusion of effort and high production costs. Such variety of work and so many special jobs going through the shop, prevented the concern doing well with a few excellent specialities it had, which, if concentrated upon, would doubtless have revolutionised the financial results of the business and greatly expanded its trade at home and abroad.

That is many years ago; but, to-day, in the United Kingdom, the same lesson has to be learned by thousands of industrial management.

I noticed recently that certain amalgamations had taken place in England and Scotland of different kinds of business under the one control. That is the wrong principle—it is business of the same kind which should be merged, with the most complete concentration on as few articles and types as possible, in order to get the fullest benefit from repeat work to bring down production costs.

Then, as to research. We know what vast advantages Germany has had in this direction—and not alone Germany. Most industrial concerns in the United Kingdom have been too small to support scientific Research Departments, and these concerns could not but lag behind and have high costs, partly because of their very smallness and partly because they were behind the times as regards the best and cheapest processes and products. These have to be constantly and systematically sought after. If we fail to adopt the progressive industrial methods of other countries, we must inevitably decline rapidly, because our position has been largely built up through our industries, but being first in the industrial field, we were too cocksure and conservative, have rested too long on our oars and have fallen behind in the race. A great, united, national spirit is needed to get level; all classes must wholeheartedly combine—their inter-

AVIATION IN JAPAN.

Premier Encouraging Public Interest.

In order to exchange views on the ways and means of encouraging aviation in this country Count Terauchi, the Premier of Japan, invited a number of officials and business-men to dinner at his official residence the other day. Those present included General Oshima, Minister for War, Admiral Kato, Minister of the Navy, Admiral Shimamura, Chief of Naval Staff, General Uyehara, Chief of Staff, General Nagata, and Baron Sakatani, both of the Imperial Aviation Society, Baron Okura, of the Okura Company, representatives of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms, and a dozen other prominent business-men, including some Kobe funanariki.

Count Terauchi emphasised the necessity of encouraging aviation in this country. He said the air service has now a close bearing upon the issue of operations on land and in order to complete the naval and military defences it is urgently necessary to extend this arm. The authorities concerned have been doing their best in this direction, but as will have been seen from the war in Europe, no military measures can be successful unless backed by the whole nation. Not only is the air service necessary in war, but it is of much importance in peace as a means of communication. Outside the Army and Navy there were the Imperial Aviation Society and the National Aviation Society which endeavoured to promote the cause of aviation, and a number of civilian aviators were working to that end. Their efforts, however, were not united, and this left much to be desired, and accordingly a proposal was made to amalgamate the two societies, which has now been done. The Imperial Aviation Society, as the amalgamated bodies are called, has drawn up a plan to co-operate with the military and naval authorities to extend the air service. The Premier asked the businessmen present to assist the Society in securing the funds necessary to carry out its plans.

Baron Okura, on behalf of the businessmen, replied in appropriate terms.

Mr. Chiba Matsubei, a Tokyo businessman, has already offered to donate ¥10,000. It is understood the Imperial Aviation Society will need at least ¥2,000,000 to carry out its plans for the next five years.

este are identical. The right propaganda among employers and employed is urgent to show the only way to national salvage.

Scientific education must be promoted (this is most obvious but apparently not yet adequately recognised) in no niggardly way, but on a scale commensurate with the extent and urgency of the needs.

A concluding word about State control, as to which the Imperial Association of Commerce seems so apprehensive. The future of the Empire demands sweeping amalgamations and efficient reorganisation of industrial methods. That—or something approaching national ruin. But the public fears amalgamations will mean monopoly and high prices. A measure of State control could prevent that; if export prices are no lower than prices to Home consumers the latter are protected. And, in commodities not exported, the State could also protect the consumer.

In the interests of future British trade overseas, those connected with it might well, if they believe the foregoing, (and ample proof is available) make their views known to the Home authorities and producers through suitable organisations, so that, off-setting short-sighted and petty activities such as those of the Imperial Association of Commerce (and there are apt to be too many such), the fundamental necessities will be kept in the fore-front.

Yours etc.,
FIRST THINGS FIRST
Hongkong, July 25, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned

or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

FROM TRENCH TO BILLET.

Impressions by the Way.

Lieutenant J. B. Morton writes as follows:—

You come down Windy Way, knee-deep in mud and water; round a corner you find firmer duck-boards, and a narrower trench with neatly banked up walls, brown and slimy. You hear your pack scraping the mud, and your sleeve becomes damp round the elbow. Your rifle sling loosens, and the butt knocks against your legs. You are too tired to curse with any real enthusiasm, besides it's a kind of trench tradition to cap the joke of the man in front of you. That takes all the breath you've got to spare.

Very often there are parties of men working here, scraping boards or repairing damage, old men in khaki, with a type of face that is strangely familiar. It is the kind of face that brings back London streets and men with gaudy handkerchiefs, knotted round their throats and baggy corduroy trousers. They still spit on their hands before raising the pick or the spade, and they've still got those clay pipes.

After an interminable zig-zagging journey, with the traverses becoming fewer and fewer, you come suddenly up three steps to a muddy track, and in front of you are trees and a house or two and bare fields. A cobbled road in the distance reminds you that your troubles are not at an end. Now and then a shell whines high over head; sometimes wizzbangs spring suddenly and savagely among you, like a giant spitting vindictively.

On the road there is a fresh breeze to meet you, a breeze with something cleaner and purer in it than the air you have been accustomed to lately. It speaks of open spaces and unspoiled country. Further on, among the first tumble-down cottages, there are little girls in check pinafores, holding up baskets.

"Bouchees. Deux sous la piece. Ap-pelle. Very good."

You follow the road, passing the large slag-heaps and a Brigade Headquarters, much damaged, with ridiculously pretentious iron gates. In a muddy field there are one or two women working, quite close to a British battery; and at the edge of the field there is a content, where you used to buy cheroots and sardines and shaving-soap. Outside a barn some men are improving a very muddy entrance by laying down a flooring of chipped bricks. Others are emptying rubbish into a big pit. A party comes singing along a bypath towards the main road. They look very clean and have towels over their arms. Bats have put them in a good humour. You begin to think of soap and water, and suddenly realise how tired you are, drowsily tired, your eyes feel sore. You can feel the mud in the pores of your skin.

Leaving the village behind you turn to the right at the cross-roads and go down a hill. Here you get your first view of the town, a huddled mass of houses dominated by the tall spires of a Cathedral. Some motor-buses go by, stripped of their advertisements, crowded with men on their way up to the line who are singing a music-hall song about a girl who was somebody's—or everybody's—"Ever-loving honey baby." You pass a column of lorries halted at the side of the road, and a big grey

staff-car flashes by, aggressively important. Two girls stand at the door of an Estaminet, and a little boy shouts for souvenirs.

At the outskirts of the town a neat clean military policeman with a flaming brassard directs the traffic with all the gestures of the London policeman. In the main street there are shops with crowded windows; there are uniforms and boots, and caps, collars and ties; sickly-coloured postcards and one or two views of the neighbourhood; a hair-dresser's shop; a pastry cook's; even a book-shop, with French paper editions and the Tachet's series. The pavements are thronged with people; women, and officers and men from all over the Empire, and a sprinkling of French uniforms.

You turn off from the main street and come to some old school buildings, sandbagged in places, with an open playground behind that spells Physical Drill. This is your billet; you go up stone steps, waking echoes all over the building, and shed your pack with a great satisfaction. Then you wash at a pump outside and shave slowly and luxuriously. After that you wander out into the streets, and perhaps spend an hour or two in the Divisional Canteen, finding old acquaintances and exchanging experiences over cups of coffee and thick slices of bread and butter.

Then it is time for sleep, and you roll yourself up in your blankets to dream of to-morrow's visit to the Bath.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give help promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets may save the baby's life. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 98 Ezecharn Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Experienced CHINESE STORE-KEEPER; apply in own writing with copy of references, stating age, experience and salary required to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 29th, July 1918, commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf (Kowloon) (For account of the concerned)

4 Length Stud and Open Link Chains 1' and 1½'

75 fathoms Stud and Open Link Chains 1½', 1¼' and 1¼'

etc., etc., etc.
On view now.
GEO. E. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.



When the Heat gets too much for you a dip in the cool water feels good.

We have a full range of

BATHING SUITS

in all Colours and Sizes.

from \$3.50 per Suit.

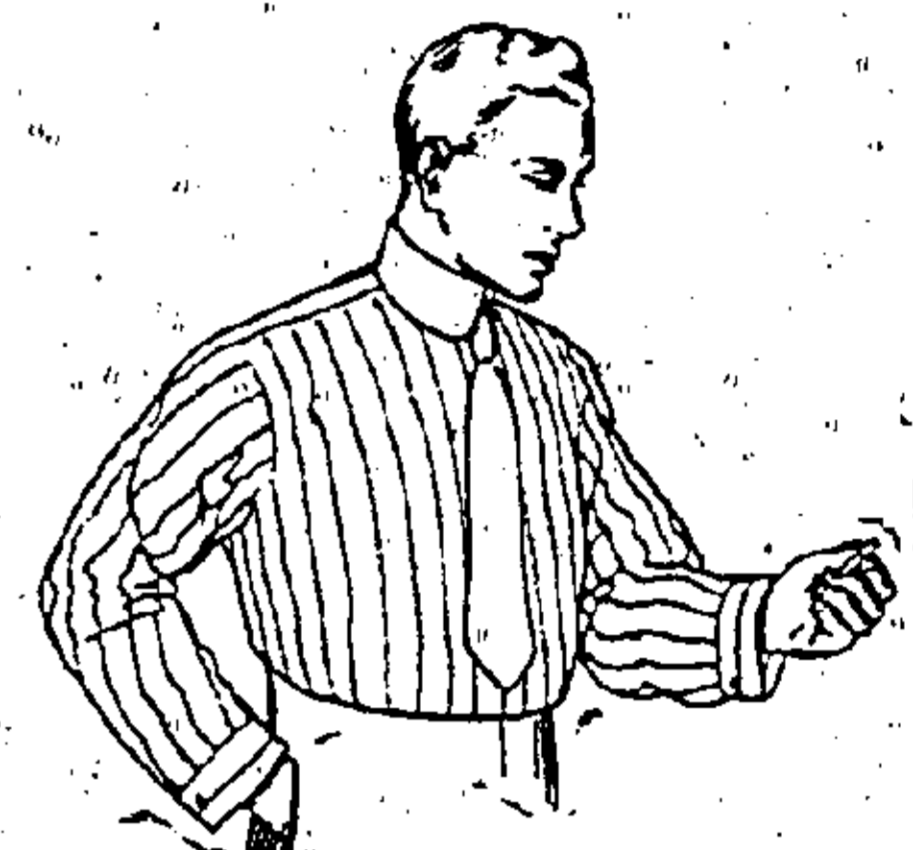
MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346



DO YOU KNOW

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHIRTS "ATLAS" REGD PYJAMAS

This HIGH-CLASS make of SHIRTS and PYJAMAS not only combines the BEST MATERIALS, GOOD CUT and WORKMANSHIP (thus ensuring perfect comfort), they are ALL BRITISH.

JUST ARRIVED

The Latest BIG HITS FOR PIANO.

OVER THERE ...
BRING BACK MY DADDY TO ME
MOTHER DIXIE & YOU ...
PAY DAY ...
YANKEE MILITARY BALL ...

FOX TROT. ONE STEPS. ETC., ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

Bottle. \$1.00

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants.

TEL. NO. 135.

6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC TO SERVICE

CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	30th July	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Key West	24th Aug.	Key West	11th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services;
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, rates of freight, and other information, apply to the General Agent, P. D. SUTHERLAND, 752, Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the Freight Agent, J. H. WALLACE, 42, Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe,
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
"COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
"VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special rates are given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"Inaba Maru" T. 12,600	SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	"Iyo Maru" T. 12,330	WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"Tango Maru" T. 13,500	SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	"Taisho Maru" T. 6,000	SUNDAY, 28th July.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, SYDNEY.

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, S.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 2,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

"Suwa Maru" WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

"Fushimi Maru" WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
YAMATO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	22d Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	15th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	12,000	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents,
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
August 7th. August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	27th July at 10 a.m.
WWEI, C'FOO & T'ISIN	Hulchow	30th July at noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	30th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	1st Aug. at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 26, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Karimata	Java	in port	27th July	M'ia, Batavia
Tijpan	Java & M'ia	24th July	29th July	Saigon
Yse'dyk	Java	30th July	3rd Aug.	N'aki, Daloy

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken 'at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. [15]
Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 30th July at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
TTSIN via Wwei, C'foe Chipshing	Sat., 27th July	at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Wosang	Sun., 28th July	at 4 p.m.
MANILA via Yuenang	Fri., 2nd Aug.	at 3 p.m.
SANDARAN via Mausang	Sat., 3rd Aug.	at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERNWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a so-called fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

Kimpai Middle Ground-Southern Channel.

Notice is given that the red conical Buoy moored on the northern side of the channel to the southward of the Kimpai Middle Ground, Min River, has been moved owing to a large portion of the shoal having washed away during recent freshets. From the new position of the Buoy, the headland on the southern side of the Kimpai Pass bears N. 85° E., magnetic, distant 4.12 cables. The characteristics of the Buoy remain unchanged.

Pumice and Concrete Ships.

Ships made of pumice are the latest experiment in shipbuilding in San Francisco. A company with a capital of \$25,000,000 is reported to be backing the venture. Two model ships have been constructed, one made of concrete and the other of pumice, and both reinforced with steel. The manager of the Marine Department of the United States Chamber of Commerce jokingly suggested the manufacture of ships from sawdust, which is now wasted in vast quantities. A prominent shipping man has decided to experiment. Another concrete ship company has been formed at San Francisco with a capital of \$250,000.

China Coast Gazette.

Captain E. J. Pottinger, of the Kaifong, is on leave; Mr. G. P. McAdam, chief officer, Suifang, has gone acting master, Kaifong; Mr. G. P. Carver, chief officer, Hsin Peking; has gone chief officer, Suifang; Mr. A. Dobbie, chief officer, Kaifong, is on reserve; Mr. W. P. Plow, supernumerary chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Kaifong; Mr. F. Bignell, chief officer, Sungkiang, has gone chief officer, Hsin Peking; Mr. W. T. Guy, chief officer, Tatum, is on leave; Mr. R. Haynes, chief officer, Yingchow, has gone chief officer, Tatum; Mr. W. G. Ramsey, second engineer, Suifang, is on leave; Mr. J. Colquhoun, second engineer, Sungkiang, is on reserve; Mr. R. R. Hutcheon, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Sungkiang; Mr. E. Guthrie has been appointed third engineer, Kwang-tai.

Chinese Shipbuilding.

The largest steamers ever constructed in China are now nearing completion in the yards of the Nicholas Tau Engineering Works, south of the Chinese city of Shanghai, and it is expected that the first of them will be launched late in July or early in September. Not only will these be the largest vessels constructed here, but they will be a tribute to the genius of Chinese marine architects and artisans since not a foreign hand or glance of supervision has gone into their building since the entire work from drawing the plans to supervising the construction has been done by Chinese. These two ships are of 8,500 tons deadweight each and are to the order of Mr. Khoo Lin S. Tsing, commodore of the Bank of Chosen. The first vessel, when finished, will engage in the Trans-Pacific trade and will be the first Chinese-built ship flying the Chinese flag to ply regularly between the Orient and America. Should this vessel prove a success she will be the first of a large fleet.

Shanghai Shipping.

During the quarter ended in March, 1918 the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Shanghai was 3,751 vessels of 3,419,034 tons, which, compared with the same quarter the previous year, shows a decrease 553 vessels and 331,358 tons. Of the total 1,330 vessels of 2,460,706 tons were ocean steamers, showing an increase of 24 vessels but a decrease of 273,741 tons, and 487 vessels of 818,194 tons were river steamers showing a decrease of 153 vessels and 45,629 tons. The percentages of the various flags of the total were 33.5 per cent. British; 36.7 per cent. Japanese; 21.2 per cent. Chinese; 3.8 per cent. American; 1.5 per cent. Dutch; 1.3 per cent. Norwegian; and 2 per cent. Danish, French, Russian and Swedish. Of the ocean steamers 28.8 per cent. were British; 36.4 per cent. Japanese; 18.8 per cent. Chinese; 5.3 per cent. American; 3.1 per cent. Dutch; 2.8 per cent. Norwegian; 1.8 per cent. Danish; 1.6 per cent. Russian and 1.4 per cent. French and Swedish. Of the river steamers 49.8 per cent. were British; 30.1 per cent. Japanese and 20.0 per cent. Chinese.

THE TRIBUNAL.

This Afternoon's Cases.

The General Military Service Tribunal again at this afternoon and considered the following cases:—

China Light & Power Co.
G. Stark, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

M. Adamson appeared for the Company.

The Chairman said that the papers which the Company had sent in had been gone through very carefully and from these it was seen that the Company supplies the general electric power for Kowloon—light and driving power for industrial purposes. The Company also especially points out that it supplies electric light and power to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock and the Cosmopolitan Dock. The Tribunal agreed that the Company's work was essential and did not require Mr. Adamson to say anything further. The absolute exemption of Mr. Stark was asked for. The pre-war staff of the Company was three Europeans and 35 others, and to-day the Company has two mechanical engineers and Mr. Ireland, who is the only electrical engineer in the Company. The Tribunal understood that Mr. Ireland was not at work because of illness. Mr. Stark is a mechanical engineer and the only European engineer in the Company. Three men had left the Company for military service. Mr. Stark, 33 and married, agreed with the Company that he could not be spared, apart from the illness of Mr. Ireland.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Donnithorne, who was present, saying that he was at present in the employ of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. About a fortnight ago, when he was before the Tribunal, he was granted two months' exemption. The Tribunal wished to ask him whether, in view of the illness of Mr. Ireland, who is the manager of the Company, he would be willing to have his temporary exemption of two months altered into an exemption conditional upon his taking the place of Mr. Ireland.

Mr. Donnithorne signified his willingness. The Chairman said that in the absence of Major Morgan the Tribunal took it that he agreed with whatever opinion the Tribunal found. It was decided to grant exemption to Mr. Stark and Mr. Donnithorne, subject to the latter fulfilling the requirements of the Tribunal.

Hongkong & China Gas Co.
J. Borthwick and L. J. Blackburn, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Mr. G. P. Curry appeared for the firm.

The Chairman said that from the papers sent in it was seen that the Company provided gas for the Colony, both in Hongkong and Kowloon—light and power. The Tribunal was satisfied as to the importance to the Colony of the Company's business. The Company asked for the absolute exemption of Mr. Blackburn, who was an engineer at Kowloon. No men had left the Colony for military service. The consumption of gas, the Tribunal understood, had increased since the war and particularly this year. The Tribunal, from the papers which had been received from Mr. Blackburn, saw that he did not ask for exemption on his own behalf. He suggested that the Company could carry on without him, and, as a matter of fact, the Company had done so without one engineer when one of the other of the two engineers was on leave. Mr. Blackburn in his papers said that the Company's objections were valid in that there were only two qualified gas engineers in the Company, but the Company might carry on as it had done when one of these engineers was on leave.

Both Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Borthwick announced that they

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Recent Examination Results.

The following candidates for degrees have satisfied the examiners:—

Faculty of Medicine. Degree of M.B., B.S.—Ma Chiu Ki and Ong Hock Chay.
Faculty of Engineering. Degree of B.Sc. (Eng).—Chao Ming Hsin, Cheah Sin Bee, Cheah Tiang Im, Lee Boon Hook, Li Chih Chang, Lim Bang Inn, Liu Chen Hui, Shih Yung Cheng, Siu Ho Ming, Tay Gan Tin, Un Po, Wang Zung Kwei, Wang Zong Yu, Yoo Kwang Yu and Yen Shu Tung.
Faculty of Arts. Degree of B.A.—Cheung San Wing, Chi Chiu Hsueh, Lo Hui Shing, Ma Tsung Cheong and Tu Gee Chun.

had nothing further to add to the papers they had supplied.

Mr. Curry said that while they were carrying on with one engineer, Mr. Blackburn being away on leave, it was only a temporary matter and the Company adopted a temporary expedient. Mr. McCubbin, the other engineer, was overdue for leave and if he went on leave and Mr. Blackburn went, they would not have an engineer at all. Mr. McCubbin was likely to go on leave shortly. He had received a medical certificate. There was a certain amount of risk when the Company carried on with only one engineer. Speaking with regard to Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Curry said that he had managed when one or the other of their outside men had been a day.

The Tribunal decided that one man should go, but left it to Mr. Curry to decide which man.

Mr. Curry was given time to consider which man could be spared.

Later it was announced that Mr. Blackburn would go, but he was given exemption until October 12.

Commercial Union Assurance Co.
G. A. Dambarton, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Mr. Bowley appeared for the Company and appealed for non-exemption.

The Company's business here is governed from Shanghai, but Mr. Dambarton is the manager here. The pre-war staff of the Hongkong branch was two but the present was only one. None had gone on service. Mr. Dambarton is 29 years of age, and was formerly in Shanghai.

Mr. Bowley addressed the Tribunal at some length, saying the Far Eastern staff had been reduced to breaking point.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

Messrs. Leigh & Orange.
G. G. Wood, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

Mr. W. L. Leach appeared for the firm, and it was stated that the pre-war staff was five and it was now three. Two men have left the Colony for military service.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

Mr. Wood was granted exemption.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
B. Hall, medically fit.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—P. D. Sutherland and J. J. Gibbison.

The following man of military age is absent from the Colony on leave:—F. G. Turnbull.

Mr. J. H. Wallace appeared for the Company and appealed for exemption. Three men have gone from Hongkong for service.

Mr. Fletcher said he was authorised by the Government to say that it considered, apart from Mr. Hall's service in the Company, that Mr. Hall was essential to the Colony.

Exemption was granted.

Other Cases.
The remaining cases on the agenda had not been decided when we went to press.

TAI O TRAGEDY.

Enquiry Resumed this Afternoon.

Mr. E.D.O. Wolfe, acting as Coroner, this afternoon resumed the enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the terrible tragedy which took place at Tai O on July 17, as a result of which Crowe Sergeant Glendonning, who was in charge of the station, lost his life. His assailant, an Indian constable, took his own life. Mr. P. P. J. Wedhouse, Acting O.S.P., represented the Police.

Sergeant Perkins again went into the box this afternoon and stated that he could not find any fire-arms in the charge room when he arrived, but there were several arms locked up in some shelves outside.

Sergeant Cassin, who was on the Police launch with Sergeant Perkins, told his story of the discovery. He said they were at Tung Shung when another steam launch in the direction of Tai O blew its whistle. They were told by an Indian Sergeant of what was happening at Tai O. Witness went on to describe the landing, and how they were met on the pier by several Indians, one of whom was armed and in uniform. Mrs. Glendonning and child were rescued from the verandah and sent to the village. The safe was found open, and Sergeant Glendonning was sitting in his chair by the desk with his head on the desk. He was then dead. Witness proceeded to describe the measures taken by himself and Sergeant Perkins, and said that later on an Indian came to him bringing a book he had found on the grass outside the station. In the book were two pieces of paper bearing Hindustani characters.

Translations were handed to the jury, these reading:—

"The charge against me is a false charge. The Chinese boatmen and the interpreter accused me and P.S. A48 took bribes. He took bribes from gamblers and always gave much trouble to the Sikhs. He was a bad man. Do not arrest the other men on my account. I have done it myself. It is no one else's crime. It is only between the European sergeant and myself. He gave me much trouble so I killed him. Do not arrest anyone. My best compliments (falleh) to all. Do not let trouble come to anyone else."

"Do not trouble anyone on my account. I killed the Sergeant myself. Your honour did not make enquiry and sent me to the Police Court. P. S. A48 took bribes from the gamblers. He did what the Chinese said. He took bribes and did not make enquiry. That is all. Greetings to all our Sikhs. My best compliments to Master."

Both of these letters were addressed to the Hon. O.S.P.

Later he was handed a third piece of paper bearing Hindustani characters. Witness found two further pieces of paper in the tunic of the deceased Indian.

Witness then described his efforts to put out the fire, saying that the eastern wing and the charge room were saved. The European part was completely gutted.

The enquiry is proceeding.

HONGKONG V. A. D.

Order issued by Mrs. Ralph state:—Members are reminded of the monthly Competition which will take place on Monday, July 29th, at 5.30 p.m.

Boller Badges will be required.

Members will attend in alphabetical order as below:—A—D—5.30 p.m.

E—K—5.45 p.m.

L—M—6.00 p.m.

N—Y—8.15 p.m.

Members may alter their turns by private arrangement.

Prince Camporeale Dead.
Senator Prince Camporeale, Von Bulow's brother-in-law, died at Rome recently. The Prince was notoriously pro-German, and he openly opposed Italy's intervention in the war. He had charge of Von Bulow's famous villa in Rome, which, unlike other property of enemy ownership, has so far not been sequestered.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
No. 985 Pte. L. E. Lammer was enrolled on 24.7.18 and posted to Signalling Section. No. 630 Pte. A. E. Cherry, Sig. Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure. No. 173 Spr. G. K. Haxton, Engr. Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 22.7.18. No. 48 Pte. G. Fisher, "A" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 22.7.18.

The following are permitted to resign, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, dated 19.7.18:—No. 788 Pte. C. H. Cheves, Sig. Section. No. 807 Pte. O. M. Wilson, Sig. Section. No. 854 Gnr. S. Edwards, Arty. Coy. No. 959 Pte. D. A. Walsh, Mounted Section.

Transfer.
No. 777 Lance Sergt. W. J. Crawford is transferred from No. 7 to No. 8 Platoon.

Leave.
No. 152 Spr. G. M. Cooke, Engr. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 23.7.18. No. 841 Pte. J. B. Irvine, M.G. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure. No. 60 Gnr. J. E. Johnston, Arty. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure. Pte. H. B. Phelps, "D" Coy., is granted 21 months' leave, on Government business, from 30.7.18.

Pull-throughs.
The brass weight of an old pull-through must be returned to store before a new pull-through can be issued.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:—Monday, 29th July.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 30th July.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Fall drill.

Thursday, 1st August.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D. R. F. Class only.

Friday, 2nd August.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Fall drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

28th July to 2nd August:—E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley; Lyseman, 2nd Lieut. Templeton; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman.

Instructions for higher ratings and N. C. Os and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N. C. Os and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants Orendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H. K. D. C. Class 3, at Lyseman at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White R.E. and Sergt. Williams, H. K. D. C.

Infantry Parades.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Monday, 29th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Tuesday, 30th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles. The following will attend:—Sergt. Humphreys, Ptes Blair, McIntyre, Stubbs, Sutherland, A. E. Wood, Abney, Falconer, Hayward, Hone, Macfarlane, Bridger, Earle and Griffin.

Thursday, 1st August.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters T. E. T. Uniform need not be worn but rifles, belts and pouches must be carried. The following will attend:—Sergt. Humphreys, Corp. S. E. S.

Parade. — Wednesday, 31st July, 6 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier. Saturday 3rd August, 1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Seeking Recognition.
A number of officials will be despatched by the Foreign Department to foreign countries as representatives of the Military Government in order to secure recognition.

Tax on Salt.
The Salt Commissioner intends to imitate what has been done by the superintendent of the mines in the valley of the North River, by levying a military protecting tax on salt at \$2 each bale. In this way over a million dollars may be obtained every year.

Luk and Shum.
A report from Wuchoo states that Luk Wing-ting has only sent a representative in a gunboat to meet Sham Chun-hsun and is informing Shum that he will see him in Kwai Yuen, where Shum will proceed.

House-Rent Tax.
The house-rent borrowing scheme is very difficult to carry out as most of the bills which have been put up in front of the doors have been torn away and the collectors are always put off on various pretexts.

Tax House Taxes.
A syndicate has offered \$150,000 per year to secure the privileges of levying taxes on tea houses.

combe and Mackichan and Lance Corp. Hancock, Ptes Bridger, Chapman, Kent, Sutherland, Williams, J. B. Wood and Young.

Friday, 2nd August.—5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 30th July.—5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Orickat Club. Instruction in T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Orickat Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T. E. T.

Thursday, 1st August.—5.30 p.m. N. C. Os of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T. E. T. MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 29th July.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 30th July.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Wednesday, 31st July.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.

Friday, 2nd August.—7.10 a.m. Beginners' class Headquarters. MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 29th July.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 1st August.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
Tuesday, 30th July.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean Fatigue.

RECRUITS.
Monday, 29th July and Friday 2nd August.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground under Sergt. Orberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Strength. — Joined; Cadet J. N. S. Alliston, and posted to No. 1 Section.

Parade. — Wednesday, 31st July, 6 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier. Saturday 3rd August, 1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

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CHINESE UNREST.

Southern Leaders' Circular Telegram.

The following circular telegram has been issued by the Southern leaders:—

"To acting President Feng, Peking. President Li, Tientsin, the Chairman of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the members of both Houses of Parliament, etc."

"The issue of the unlawful order for the dissolution of Parliament last year led to the restoration of the Monarchy, which swept all the legally constituted organs such as the Parliament, the Cabinet and even the President out of existence. When Tuan entered Peking at the head of his troops, he only replaced the then existing maladministration with his own. He has usurped the power of the Government and committed himself to measures that threaten the very foundations of the country."

Through Vice-President Feng has acted as President in a lawful manner, yet the Cabinet has arbitrarily promulgated laws regarding the Presidential Election. It has further organised the National Council to replace Parliament. Thus the President has been handicapped from issuing Mandates to countermand the unlawful order for dissolving the Parliament, whose functions as a Constitution-making organ have also been illegally nullified."

"Acting as defenders of the law, the Navy and the Provinces have raised their voice for the reassembly of Parliament. At first we expected that the illegally constituted Government would finally come to its senses by discharging the duty that is required by law. But as time goes on, it has become more active than ever in enforcing such measures as will doom the nation to extinction. It has ordered the election of Members of a new Parliament based upon the laws promulgated by the bogus National Council. It goes without saying that such an illegally constituted organ will be universally denounced by the people. On this account we, Wu Tingfang and others, hereby swear that we shall never take cognisance of it."

The provinces which have pledged their support to the movement for upholding the law of the land have taken it upon themselves to raise funds for reassembling the dissolved Parliament. Notifications have been issued to the members of Parliament requesting them to come to Canton on or before the 30th of May and Parliament was formerly opened on June 12th. We hereby declare that we shall stand or fall by the country and its Parliament and it is our sincere desire that you gentlemen of both Houses of Parliament will, for the safety and interest of the country, come and help us in this worthy cause of saving the country. It is not only "the honour of the law-abiding provinces but also the inalienable duty of you gentlemen that call upon you to do so."

(Signed).—Wu Ting-fang, Lu Yang-ting, Tang Chi-yao, Li Lieh-chun, Tan Hsiao-ming, Hsiang Ko-wa, Liu Hsien-shih, Mo Yung-hsin, Li Kan-yuan, Chen Chien, Chen Chiang-ming, and Fang Sheng-tao.

In the above telegram one cannot help noticing a great change of tone on the part of the southern leaders towards President Feng, says the *Peking Daily News*. In former circular telegrams sent out by the southern leaders President Feng has almost invariably been denounced as the "illegal" President, or the "usurper" but now according to these same people he has been acting in a lawful manner! And in the telegram he even takes precedence of ex-President Li Yang-hung!

If things go on at this rate, with the fulfilment of certain conditions, we may yet see the southern leaders acknowledging one of these days that General Tuan Chi-jui was the man who restored the Republic; one can never tell. Why this sudden change of front? The ex-M.P.s are urged to assemble in Canton. Their pay is assured down there. A few weeks ago there was no money, now

there is plenty. How did the money get there? Of late there have been reports published every day in the vernacular press to the effect that a certain high personage had been freely spending money to finance the rebels and ex-M.P.s in the south and also trying his hardest in every possible way to embarrass the Government. Such reports, of course, could scarcely be true, but we shall relate a little story which will be of interest to the public. We are acquainted with a certain ex-M.P. who had been living in Peking during the last year. Nothing could induce him to go down to the south to join the crowd there, but it so happened that a few days ago a sum of \$5,000 was handed over to him, and off he went the next day, without saying good-bye to his friends, even leaving his belongings behind, which he instructed one of his relatives to remove from his place of residence.

Emigrants from Ireland.
During last year 2,129 emigrants (862 males and 1,277 females) left Ireland, being the smallest number on record. Of the males 405 were under 15, and 218 were over 35. Of the females 370 were under 15, and 272 over 35. Of the total 1,908 went to Great Britain, 88 went to the United States, 79 to Canada, 13 to South Africa, 13 to Australia, and 9 to New Zealand.

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